

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 21 line 22 to page 21 line 30 with the following:

-- Further comparing FIGURE 6 to FIGURE 2, in FIGURE 6, a transition section 82 is disposed between the opposing trim side 44 of the central section of the guard, and outer leg section 52. Transition section 82 includes an outwardly disposed contact structure, namely contact web 83 having first and second sides 84A, 84B. Transfer webs 86A, 86B extend, as interface members interfacing with jamb 16 and trim element 18, from sides 84A, 84B of web 83 along, and generally parallel to, the surface 87 of the brick mold and outer surface 26 of the jamb, which underlie transition section 82. As illustrated, transfer webs 86A, 86B are generally in contact with, or in close proximity with, the respective underlying surfaces of the brick mold and the jamb.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 23 line 3 to page 23 line 7 with the following:

--FIGURE 7 shows a fourth embodiment of guards of the invention , indicated at 436. The guard of FIGURE 7 is similar to guard 336 of FIGURE 6 in that guard 436 includes, as an interface member, a transition section 82 and transfer webs 86A, 86B. Guard 436 is further similar to guard 336 in that the outer leg section 52 covers the entirety of outer surface 38 of the brick mold. Guard 436 further includes a cover tab 92.--

Kindly replace the three paragraphs which extend from page 24 line 6 to page 24 line 18 with the following:

FIGURES 8A-8J illustrate other implementations of jamb assembly guards 36 of the invention. Thus, FIGURE 8A shows a planar web 83 at transition section 82, an outer leg section 52 which covers the entire outer surface 38 of the brick mold, and, as an interface member, a single transfer web 86.

FIGURE 8B shows an outer leg section 52 which covers the entire outer surface of the brick mold, a convexly arcuate transfer section 82 between the central section and the outer leg section, and, as an interface member, a single transfer web 86.

FIGURE 8C shows a progressively curving outer leg section 52 which extends from a transition section having an arcuate outer surface and extends to an under-curved distal end of the outer leg section against outer surface 38 of the brick mold. FIGURE 8C further employs, as interface members, transfer webs 86A, 86B to transfer external forces from the outer leg section and transition section to surfaces 26 and 87 of the jamb and trim element.

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 25 line 5 to page 25 line 10 with the following:

--FIGURE 8F illustrates a guard wherein guard 36 transitions from central section 40 to outer leg section 52 through a transition section having an arcuate nose member 78, as web 83, defining an arc directed generally at an angle inwardly toward the door opening and outwardly of the building. Web 83 is underlain by, as interface members, transfer webs 86A, 86B. Support webs 112 extend from the nose member to the underlying transfer webs.--

Kindly replace the four paragraphs which extend from page 25 line 19 to page 26 line 6 with the following:

-- FIGURE 8H shows a guard 36 having a sharp-angled web 83 in transition section 82; and, as interface members, underlying transfer webs 86A, 86B. A cushioning filler material 116 is disposed in cavity 58, between web 83 and transfer webs 86A, 86B. Filler material 116 can be any material which adds substantially to the impact absorption capacity of the guard as applied where transfer webs 86 interface with surfaces 26 and 87. Preferably, cavity 58 is generally filled with the filler material, thus to provide incremental cushioning affect to the jamb assembly. Suitable filler materials are, for example and without limitation, various of the known

cushioning polymer foam products, such as polyurethane foam, polyethylene foam, polystyrene foam, polypropylene foam, and the like. There can also be mentioned pulp molded inserts, paperboard inserts, corrugated paperboard inserts, wood product inserts, and the like. While the filler material need not necessarily fill the entirety of cavity 58, filling of the cavity is preferred.

FIGURE 8I shows a guard 36 having a sharp-angled, e.g. 90 degrees, web 83 leading to a contoured outer leg section 52 which generally follows the contour of outer face 38 of the brick mold. Web 83 is supported by, as interface members, transfer webs 86A, 86B which intersect web 83 at loci displaced from the sharp-angled corner defining the conversion from a direction following generally the central section to a direction following generally along the outer face of the brick mold.

FIGURE 8J shows a guard 36 having a large-radius arc at web 83, underlain by, as interface members, transfer webs 86A, 86B, and by connecting support webs 112. FIGURE 8J further shows a release ridge 114, as a separate layer of material secured to, but centrally spaced from, central section 40 of the guard.

FIGURES 9 and 10 show cross-sections of yet another embodiment of a guard 36 having, as an interface member, a single transfer web 86B, and also having an elongate friction tab 60 extending along the length of the transfer web. The outer portion of central section 40 extends outwardly from transfer web 86B, over cavity 58, and forms an angle with outer leg section 52. In the rest configuration shown in FIGURE 9, the outer portion of the central section forms an obtuse angle with the remaining portion of the central section at transfer web 86B, and forms a second obtuse angle with the outer leg section at the intersection with the outer leg section.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 27 line 23 to page 27 line 33 with the following:

--Comparison of FIGURES 9 and 10 illustrates the resilient bending of guard 36 which takes place as the guard is installed on a jamb assembly 10. Prior to installation of the guard on a door jamb assembly, each of angles

"A2", "A3", "A4", and "A5" is preferably in the range of 80 degrees to no more than 88 degrees, preferably no more than 86 degrees. Angle "A1" is the rest, e.g. unstressed, angle in general between at tab 60 and transfer web 86B, and is shown in FIGURE 9B. Angle "A2" is the rest angle between the door leg section and the central section. A3 is the rest angle between the central section and transfer web 86B, shown in FIGURE 9. A4 is the rest angle described in the central section 40 at transfer web 86B, as illustrated in FIGURE 9. A5 is the rest angle between the outer leg section and cover tab 92 as illustrated in FIGURE 9.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 30 line 6 to page 30 line 19 with the following:

--As an overview of the embodiments illustrated, it is seen that each guard has at least some form of contact structure, and preferably a transition section having force-transferring support structure, proximate the most vulnerable areas of the jamb assembly, namely proximate outer corners 54 and 55. In FIGURES 1, 2 and 4, the contact structure is a relatively smaller-radius arcuate corner. In FIGURE 5, transition section structure includes relatively larger radius nosing 78, supported by interface member 76. In FIGURES 6, 7 and 8A, the outer surface of transition section 82 is flat, planar, and underlain by transfer webs 86A, 86B which serve as interface members between the nosing section and the underlying jamb and/or trim elements. In FIGURES 8B, 8C, 8D, 8F, and 8J, the outer surface of transition section 82 defines an arc having a relatively larger radius, with underlying support structures. In FIGURES 8E, 8G, 8H, and 8I, the outer surface of transition section 82 defines a relatively sharper corner of the guard, such as a 90 degree angle, and web 83 is underlain by support structure. In FIGURES 8E, 8G, and 8H, underlying support structure includes support material between outwardly-disposed web 83 and the underlying transfer webs.--